THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, January 20, 1807. No. 1061.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the* AGENCY *of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TIN-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

POWDER,

Of a superior Quality
Made by Jonathan Egley,
FOR SALE BY

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1806.

DONATION LANDS,

FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
76	350
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT.	
No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street*, *Philadelphia*.

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

BOOKS FOR SALE,

Wholesale and Retail,

At ZADOK CRAMER's

Classical, Literary, and Law Book Store,

Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

DIVINITY.

HENRY's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, 6 vols.
Poole's Annotations on ditto, 4 vols.
Key to the Prophecies
Spiritual Treasury for the Children of God, 2 vols.
Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the Scriptures
Studies of Nature, 2 vols.
Minute Philosopher, containing an Apology for the Christian Religion
Halyburton's Enquiry
Great Concern
Memoirs
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Traill's ditto
Fordyce's ditto, 2 vols.
Erskine's ditto
Gospel its own Witness
Faith no Fancy
Marshall's Catechism
Brown's ditto
M'Leod's ditto
Newton's Works, 9 vols.
Challenor's Meditations, 2 vols.
Gregory's Journal
Christian Looking-Glass
Scripture History
Practical View, by Wilberforce
Bunyan's Holy War
Pilgrim's Progress
Minor works
Visions
Marshall on Sanctification
Balm of Gilead
Gospel Sonnets
Gospel Alarm
Christian Panoply
Dialogues of the Dead
Calvary, or the Death of Chirst, a Poem
Precious Truth. Subscribers to this work are requested to call for their books
Episcopal Prayer-Books, large and small
Sterne's Works, 5 vols.
Introduction to the Christian Religion
Russel's seven Sermons
Bunyan's Heavenly Footman
Watt's Catechism for Children
Brown's ditto
Muckarsie's ditto
Revival of true religion delineated, a sermon
Stone Rolled Away, a Sermon

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

Taken up adrift in the Allegheny

river, on the 23d inst. a large pine CANOE, with a small chain, and has a split in her side. Also, taken up, Five GEESE, one of them has a dark spot on the head and dark feathers in the wings. The owners are desired to apply to the subscriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH M'FERRAN.

December 27, 1806.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

BY the executors, the following property of the late Andrew Jamison deceased. Two large brick houses in Wood street, Pittsburgh, between Third and Fourth streets, with one lot adjoining. One house in Market street, now occupied by Mr. M'Nickle, near the corner of Third street, and one lot of ground in the town of Erie at the corner of the diamond.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third, in twelve months, from the day of sale.

The above property for which a good title will be given, will be sold, either in lots or together as may suit the puschaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers who will inform applicants of the day of sale.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
DAVID M'ELHENEY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1806. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Farmers and Millers

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT there will be sold by Public Vendue on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March next, at the House of the subscriber at the mouth of Walnut Creek, in the county of Erie, that *FARM* of 400 Acres, including the mouth of said creek; on said 400 acres there is a good Dwelling House, Grist and Saw Mills in complete order; there is also erected a Still House and other necessary buildings suitable for that business; there is about 12 acres of cleared land under good fence.

A lengthy description of the situation and advantages of this Farm and Mills is thought unnecessary, as they are well known, and any person wishing to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to see the premises. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and the terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

RICHARD SWAN, Agent.

Walnut Creek, December 11, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence Apply to

H. HASLET,

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Whitmore, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny County, deceased, are desired to make payment without delay, to the subscriber; and those who may have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement properly authenticated.

JOSEPH PHILIPS, Aminst'r.

January 5th, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Deer Township, Allegheny County, in June last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years of age, has two small saddle marks; when he came he had on a collar, and a bell with a leather strap. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KIRKWOOD.

January 16, 1807.

Affecting Picture of Europe,

After the battle of Austerlitz, in a letter from generel Dumourier to a German nobleman.

Dear Baron,

WITH a heart penetrated with sorrow for the picture which I have before my eyes, and a head filled with the conversations which took place between us three days ago, I pass the nights without sleep, I can find no rest—I direct all my faculties to one single object, the deliverence of Europe; and I wish the same restlessness for all sovereigns, who are still more interested than myself in preventing the inevitable catastrophe which impends, if the most extraordinary peace, not only divides their power for the present, but deprives them in future of all possibility of again forming such a whole, such a strong military force as they now have in their hands, for the purpose of opposing the stream that has increased to such prodigious magnitude.

A battle fought against all the rules of prudence and of art, has been lost. It has compelled the Emperor of Austria to intreat the Russian emperor to abandon him to his fate. The want of provisions would likewise have obliged the Russians to leave for a time the theatre of war. The Russian troops are retreating by forced marches; they calculate only the last disaster; the compulsory abandonment of an ally, whom, notwithstanding all the blood it has cost them, they are unable to rescue; the velocity of their retreat, magnifies, in their eyes the invincibility of the conqueror; and when they once get back to their country, they will be in no great haste to return.

The public opinion, which always inclines to the side of the strongest, is quite in favor of Napoleon. The misfortunes of the ancient and powerful house of Austria, the retreat of the Russians, the tardiness of the king of Prussia, seem in the eyes of many to render peace absolutely necessary. A very small number of persons are of a different opinion.

Before the defeatat Austerlitz, a tolerable peace might have been concluded. The armed mediation of the king of Prussia counter-balanced the great success of the enemy whose too widely extended position, in consequence of the velocity of his conquests in ruined countries, would alone have been sufficient to inspire him with moderation. His negociations will extricate him from the dilemma in which, notwithstanding his apparently brillient situation, he is actually placed. The victories of his cabinet are productive of more immedate and decisive results, than those of his armies.

If a certain power suffers the conqueror to dictate peace, she will surrender to him all the delicate resources of the house of Austria.

In the hands of such an active leader, all the resources of the states which compose the house of Austria will be developed; the energy of the people shall be revived, as soen as it shall come to this point, to fight with a certain other nation. Then will the formidable armies, which dissolved like snow, in the sun, before the lucky stars of Napoleon again make their appearance and with these newly-created Austrians, he will attack another state.

The King of Prussia has indisputably a respectabe army, and two faithful allies, Hesse and Saxony; because their fate is closely connected with his. The enemy would, however, attempt to carry the war into his dominions.

To this reasoning it will be objected: if you consider war with the French as dangerous, why do you wish a certain monarch to abandon his system of neutrality, and to change his mediation into an attack which would expose him to the dangers you describe, while you at the same time, admit that dispirited Austria is no longer capable of helping herself, but lies at the mercy of the conqueror?

I answer, for the very reason that Austria deserts herself, the march of the Russians should be stopped before they have actually returned to their distant country, and they should be led back to the theatre of war, before the Austrian states Italy, Tyrol, Saltzburg, devolve by treaty to other masters; before Hungary and Bohemia receive a new constitution, before Poland is organized according to certain principles, in short before all these innovations are sanctioned by a peace. At this moment, all Europe is armed; how much might not be expected under the present circumstances, by a certain power.

As soon as peace is signed, there will be no remedy.

Let us now examine the respective positions of the several powers. On the one hand, Napoleon is master of Italy, Tyrol, Austria, Vienna, all Moravia and more than half of Bohemia. Hungary is neutralized. The revenues of all these provinces furnish him with subsidies; the imperial magazines supply him with ammunition, arms, and clothes, &c. But his military position is not perfectly favourable.

The Austrian emperor has no longer any states but she still has an army, namely, the undiminished army of the Arch-duke Charles, amounting to more than 80.000 men. It is not yet disperited, because he has always repulsed the enemy.

The corps in Bohemia and Moravia, amount to 40,000 men are daily increasing. The reserve in Poland comprehend 30,000. Had the negociations for peace been soon broken off the first appearance of the archduke Charles in Hungary would have instantly put an end to the neutrality of that nation, which would presently have been in a state of insurrection. Thus it is possible to calculate on more than 200 thousand Austrians soldiers, more than half of which are excellent troops, who might be armed consentrated, and employed in the re-conquest of Vienna.

The emperor of Russia has no intention of deserting the coalition. He is not more desirous of any thing than to return. His army is not yet so far distant, and before it reaches the interior it may return, refreshed by repose, and joined by reinforcements, stronger, and in higher spirits than ever.

Besides, an undiminished corps of forty thousand men, under general Benningsen, in the king of Prussia's dominions, has had no share in the misfortunes of the great army, and is not affected by the stipulations of the truce.—Till the rupture of the negociations, it must remain in the Prussian dominions, and then it may again march into Bohemia and Moravia, to cover Olmutz and Prague.

Should the emperor Alexander afterwards return with his army, the united force of both emperors might be estimated at 300,000 men, which are more than sufficient to act on the offensive.

Mere marches and the skilful occupation of positions by another party, might be of great importance. For example—I will just mention the occupation of the celebrated position of the Schellenberg, near Donauwerth, by the army assembled on the frontiers of Franconia; while the army in Silesia, standing in connection with the Upper Palitinate, should mask or occupy Ingolstadt; and a detached corps from the right wing of the Austrio-Russian army should mask or occupy Passau.

I am not here taking into the account the great diversion of the allied army in Lower Saxony, on the Rhine, in the south of Italy, nor of the diversion in Spain, which I long ago proposed, which I still recommend, and wish to be adopted.

It is time, my dear friend, to conclude this letter, and to shut up my magazine of means. Unfortunately I am only a private individual, and far from expecting my advice will be followed; I have no assylum in the country to which I have sacrificed my repose, which I came to defend, and for which I undertook a voyage in my 66th year, and in the most dangerous seasen. I must conceal myself, wandering from mountain to mountain, under an assumed name, till I can find a prince, who—I may say so without arrogance—on account of the interest with which I am capable of inspiring him, will afford me public protection and acknowledgment.

Adieu dear baron; acquaint me in my solitude with every interesing event that occurs—I embrace you.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The following particular and interesting account of the late eruption of Vesuvius, is extracted from a late London paper.

Extract of a private letter, dated Naples, 6th June.

ON the 31st of last month, we enjoyed, for the first time, the spectacle of an eruption of Vesuvius. A column of very black smoke rose from the crater about 10 o'clock; flashes now and then burst from this column: at length the eruption appeared in a mass of flame, of immense diameter, and occupying the whole vast extent of the crater. This mass was kept up by successive emission of whitish flame, which as it rose in the air, assumed an intense red colour. Ignited or melted substances, some of which were opaque, were projected with violence above this body of fire, and often fell beyond the circumference of the crater. At midnight there was not as yet any current of lava, but frequent rumblings were heard.

On the 1st of June, the eruption continued the whole morning, and we resolved to visit the mountain the following night. We set out at eight in the evening: we took horse at Resina, near the descent to Herculaneum, and proceeded toward the residence of the hermit. The house in which he lives is situated near the south peak of Mount Somma, an easy ride of an hour and an half from Resina.—On leaving the hermitage, we proceeded across the valley which separates Somma from Vesuvius, and is known by the appellation of Alrio dei Cavello. At length we reached the foot of Vesuvius, where we left our horses and began to ascend on foot. The declivity is very steep, and difficult of ascent, on account of the moveable nature of the ground on which you walk, being nothing but a mixture of ashes and fragments of lava, without consistency. After great fatigue we reached the summit, and arrived at one of the edges of the crater. We had been lighted the whole way by eruptions of the mountain, which were projected to a very great height. Violent rumblings that were continually heard, added to the grandeur and awfulness of the spectacle, which appeared much more beautiful and majestic from the point to which we had climbed with so much difficulty. Suspended, as it were, on the brink of the crater, nothing interposed to prevent our view of the eruptions. We beheld immense masses of flame issuing almost from under our feet, rising above the clouds, and carrying with them, to the same height, showers of ignited stones, which generally descended nearly in a perpendicular direction into the very mouth of the crater; but, sometimes falling beyond its brink rebounded around us and rolled red-hot down the declivity which we had climbed. Columns of fire, clouds of smoke, and showers of stones succeeded each other, without interruption, accompanied by continual subterraneous noises; the bowels of the mountain seemed convulsed; the ground on which we stood shook, and threatened to sink beneath our feet. Never had we beheld a more melancholy image of the convulsions of nature; and notwithstanding the risk we incurred from the continual falling of the stones, we could scarcely be prevailed upon to leave it. Our guides, who were better judges of the danger than ourselves, now became alarmed, and urged us to descend.

The violence of the volcano had increased since we reached the summit, and the power that presides over the place, seemed inclined to punish us for our audacity, and for having presumed to violate his tremendous abode.—We accordingly descended, and in a few minutes arrived at the Alrio del Cavello. We were out of reach of danger, and were enabled to contemplate, without apprehension, the objects by which we are surrounded. What an admirable spectacle. Over our heads the volcano, with its smoking lava rushing down the mountain; before us the sea smooth and calm; the full moon illuminating, with her mild beams the extremity of the horizon; the clouds and the smoke, wafted around the summit of the mountain, and concealing, for a few moments, the vast corflagration, which appeared again more lively and more brilliant: this succession of lights and shades; this contrast of turbulence and tranquility; this solitude in the midst of vast convulsion, produced a multitude of contrary impressions that cannot be described, but the recollection of which will never be erased.

We returned about four in the morning to Naples, having spent eight hours in the excursion. On the 2d, the eruption continued the whole day, with much greater violence than before: the currents of lava were formed—one of those were stopped in the morning: the other taking an eastern course spread, with great rapidity and deluged the plain. As our excursion of the preceding night had not enabled us to form any idea concerning the progress of the lava, we set out again to observe this extraordinary phenomenon. Passing thro' the villages of Portici, Resini, Torre del Greco, we entered enclosures, consisting of vineyards and cornfields, into which the lava had penetrated: we approached the current, and I was surprized to find the progress of the lava so different from the conception I had formed of it. I had always imagined that the substance of the lava, resembled melted glass, ran in the same manner, and advanced uniformly like a river of fire; and, indeed, it is extremly probable that in a great number of eruptions, it actually exhibits this appearance. On the present occasion I saw nothing but an accumulation of stones, some of which were of prodigious magnitude, heaped one upon another, to the height of 15 or 20 feet, and about half a mile in breadth. This formidable mass advanced slowly, following a progression produced solely by the falling of the different bodies, between which there was no adhesion, and which, in obedience to the impulsion they had at first received on issuing from the crater, rolled from the most elevated point, and covered the surface of another stratum. In this manner the stones rolled over, one upon another, till the front rank having attained the same height as that which produced it, began, in its turn, to pour down the ignited bodies that came tumbling upon it. All this intestine motion was accompanied with a noise resembling the decrepitation of salts, but much more loud and brisk. The fire was fed by various combustible matters, as sulphur, bitumen, and metals, which might be known by their flames; but there was no appearance of either complete fusion or of the commencement of it. The stones resisted the pressure of a stick, which I several times endeavored, but in vain, to thrust into them.—Meanwhile the devastation occasioned by the progress of this torrent produced a horrid spectacle. The trees which supported the vines, and the vines themselves, were burned by the extreme heat of this mass of matter, even before it reached them, and the bright and clear light produced by their combustion, indicated the exact progress of the lava. The walls of enclosures, and of houses, calcinated by the heat, crumbled to pieces before this moving mountain, or were thrown down by the force of impulsion. Sometimes, however, instead of overturning an obstacle, the lava turned it aside, and left it standing: for this variety of action it is impossible to assign any reason.

After we had comtemplated this dismal and astonishing sight, we went up in the convent of the Camaldulensis, situated on a kind of peak, of considerable height, that overlooks the whole plain, which extends from the south to the west, from the foot of Mount Vesuvius to the sea.—This building has hitherto been spared, as well the thick wood in which it is embosomed. It is one of the nearest points to Vesuvius, and that from which you are best able to discover and trace the progress of the lava. It is the asylum to which the wretched inhabitants of the desolated plain often fled, with their movable effects; to which they have driven their flooks, and conveyed their wives and children. Here we staid a considerable time: our view extended over the declivity of Vesuvius, from which ran several currents of lava that issued from the sides of the mountain, while enormous flames of fire of which we had a nearer prospect the night before, darted continually from its submit. We had likewise a view of the plain in which appeared the long windings, of the rivers of fire. The redish reverberation of the lava, and the conflagration in the plain below, illuminated the whole landscape. On every side appeared the image of desolation; but yet it exhibited a picture so splended, a scene so magnificent, when the ravages with which it was attended were entirely forgotton in comtemplation of is picturesque and poetic beauty. In short, when my mind figures to itself those fiery torrents, the motion of the lava, the subterraneous thunders, those continual hissings, so many wonders, so many subjects of grief and admiration, I should think that a dream had deceived me, if the imagination, which produces such dreams, were capable of creating images so awful and so grand.

On the 3d, the eruption still continued, and the lava still advanced: the detonations were louder and more frequent than the preceding day. In the evening the flames shot to a still greater height, attracting the electricity of the clouds, which omitted spendid flashes.

On the 4th, the eruption was less violent. On the 5th, Vesuvius began to throw out ashes, which, we are assured, announces the conclusion of the eruption.

NORFOLK, *December* 29.

Captain Garrow, of the schr. Caroline, in 7 days from Matanzies, in Cuba, informs that about 16 days since, a British force entered the port of Barracoa, and destroyed the place by fire. In consequence of which the government of Cuba, fearing a similar attempt on Matanzies, had sent two thousand troops from Havana to that place. The expedition we understand was not accompanied by any troops, but consiting only of officers and seamen of the navy and marines.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Hamburg ships Johanna Heinerick and Gertrud, from that city. Capt. Wittern, of the former ship, left the city on the 1st of Nov. He gives us the details of the operations of the grand armies up to that period. The battle of the 14th Oct. of which we have already given the French account, was the last one which had been fought when he sailed. The statement of that battle, as detailed by capt. W. differs materially from what has been published. The French army is stated to have consisted of 250,000 men; the Prussian army of 150,000. The battle was considered as one of the most bloody and obstinately contested which has been fought since the commencement of Bonaparte's career. For a long time the victory was doubtful: the right and left wings of the French army were repulsed with great loss by the Prussian cavalry; but the battle was ultimately won by the superior numbers of the French infantry. A fresh body of 11,000 men, commanded by marshal Ney, who came up in the middle of the action, decided the fate of the day. They penetrated the centre of the Prussian line in the form of a wedge, and succeeded in breaking it, and routing the army. The loss in killed and wounded is considered to have been about equal on each side. Two French generals of distinction fell in the action. The duke of Brunswick lost an eye in the action, but none of the Prussian generals were killed as stated in the French account. Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed in a subsequent engagement. The Prussian troops are said to have fought with a courage bordering on desperation, but they were overpowered by superior force. Notwithstanding this defeat, however, the Prussian forces had again rallied, and another battle was shortly expected. The Prussian army was collecting at and in the vicinity of the impenetrable fortress of Magdeburg. An army of reserve, of 80,000 men, was also in readiness to meet the enemy. Two Russian armies, one of 80,000 men, and another of 50,000, were approaching by forced marches the scene of action; they had entered in Prussian Poland. Bonaparte had arrived at Potsdam, within a few miles of Berlin. All the treasures, military stores, &c. had been removed from the city.

From the same, Dec. 23.

The important information which we have received by the late arrivals from Hamburg is a source of the most pleasing consolation to those, who, knowing the best interests of their country, are rejoiced at every check which the tyrant of Europe receives from the arm of lawful and legitimate authority. Although the French, by the immense superiority of their numbers, obtained the victory on the 14th of October, yet we may reasonably conclude, that it cost them more than any other victory which they have obtained; or, it is to be presumed, from the wonderful activity and perseverence of Bonaparte, that he would not have suffered his army to have remained idle after that battle, but would have followed up his victory by pursuing the retreating Prussians, and destroying them in their flight. But we find that this was not the case; they were permitted to retreat to Magdeburgh, and Bonaparte marched quietly towards Berlin, which had been previously emptied of its public treasures. Such an event was anticipated, as it is unfortified—it was not intended to defend it. From all the information which we have been able to collect, both from private letters and from the Hamburgh papers which we have examined, we see the Prussians undismayed, by their disaster, unconquered in their spirit, and unappalled with fear. They every where evince the most determined intention to persevere in the glorious contest in which they have engaged, and by waiting for the arrival of the Russians, and by recruiting from their own people, while Bonaparte's myrmidons are sacking Berlin, they will, we hope, be able to check the career of this enemy of the civil world. All accounts agree that the Prussians fought with unparalleled bravery, and particularly the cavalry, which it is said performed prodigies in the field. Persons who have visited the field of battle, since the action, affirm, that it was not only literally covered with the dead, but that in many places, the bodies were actually piled together, as if designedly done. Such was the vigor of the Prussian operations, that before the French received the reinforcement of marshal Ney, they had taken one hundred and twenty-five pieces of cannon, and the issue of the battle appeared evidently to be against the French, but the arrival of 11,000 men, who were transported in carriages, that they might not be fatigued, changed the fate of the day, and they obtained by their numbers what they could not extort by their courage.

The Prussian troops have proved that they are still deserving of that high renown which they obtained under Frederick II. It is said that the French cavalry were entirely cut up by the Prussian, who fought with the most desperate resolution and determined bravery.

When capt. Hussar left Cuxhaven, it was currently reported and believed that Bonaparte had been killed. The same report was also current at Hamburgh. There were various accounts of the manner in which it happened, though all agreed that it had taken place—some stated that he had been shot by some of the students in passing through Leipsic; others that he had been killed by the Prussian hussars.

Desirable as would be such an event, for the peace, and tranquility of the world, yet we

cannot yield our belief that it has actually taken place. He almost appears invulnerable leaving not even his *heel* exposed.

The British had landed 25,000 men on the continent, and had possession of Hanover. The Prussian arms had been taken down from the public buildings and those of the Elector of Hanover reinstated. The Prussian troops had marched from Hanover to join their army in Westphalia.

When the French entered Leipsic, they levied contributions upon the inhabitants, and all the merchandize supposed to be British, was confiscated. The general opinion in Germany was, that the battle was by no means decisive; that the fate of Prussia did not hang on so slender a thread; that a great and powerful people, affectionately attached to their sovereign and to their laws, cannot be conquered until the whole of them are extinct. That the people appear to be united in their hatred and detestation of Bonaparte's conduct, and equally as determined to perish beneath the ruins of their country, rather than to yield to the tyrant, and become supplicants at the foot of the usurper's throne.

In addition to the files of Hamburgh papers which we received on Sunday, to the 30th Oct. we last evening received, by the Brig Ann and Elizabeth, a file of Altono papers to the same date. By these papers we find that the prince of Haltzfeld had published, in Berlin, on the 21st Oct. that the garrison, under the command of his excellency the count of Schulemburgh, would withdraw from that city, as it is probable that the French would soon enter it, He called upon the citizens to form a national guard and submit patiently to the fate of war.

An Hessian army of 30,000 men has marched to join the Prussians.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 7.*

By the China Packet, from Calcutta we learn, that an attempt had been made by a strong party of natives to liberate the children of Trippo Saib. The fortress in which they were confined was attacked, and would have been carried but for the timely appearance of a company of dragoons, who, without discrimination, cut down the assailants.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

Capt. Dayton, of the brig Julia, from St. Andero in Spain, informs us that after Bonaparte had entered Berlin he appointed twelve commissioners to whom were intrusted the care of the city police and the temporary government of *the Republic of Prussia.*

The King is represented to be in a situation which involved his personal safety—being surrounded by the troops of France, and hardly a possibility of effecting his escape.

The Emperor Napoleon was said to be on his return to Paris.

The Russians, after some communications with the French army, were retiring towards their own territory, after witnessing as idle spectators the disasters of their ally, and were about to make an irruption into the dominions of the Grand Seignior, whose integrity Bonaparte was preparing to defend.

The news of the capture of Buenos-Ayres by the British had not arrived at St. Andero before it was overtaken by the news of the recapture. These two accounts travelled in company, and reached the place of their destination together.

The marquis of Wellesley, when governor general of India, being one day on an excursion on horseback for exercise, casting his eagle eye upon a crowd, perceived in it a man clothed in the apparel of a mechanic of the lowest order, with an apron before him. His attendants were surprized at receiving his excellency's commands to bring the man to him to the government house. His orders were complied with. Taking the man into his private closet he asked him who and what he was. The man told the name he went by and the trade which he followed.—The marquis then drew from a drawer a miniature of a man dressed in a French uniform with epaulets and insignia of high military rank, and shewing it to the man asked him if he could tell him who the person was for whom the portrait was drawn. The man started—it was the portrait of himself which had been procured by Mr. Pitt from Paris, and sent out to the marquis with an intimation that such a person, an able engineer and an officer of ability and intrigue, had gone out to India with orders from Bonaparte. His excellency then called him by his real name, bid him fear nothing, desired him to come and reside at the government house, and demanded as the price of impunity his word of honor that he would refrain from any acts of perfidy. The officer soon did more, and discovered to the marquis that whole system of intrigue with the country powers which occasioned the marching of the troops and the war under gen. Lake.

If America had men possessing equal vigilance and penetration to watch the country, they would not walk a street or scarcely dine at a public table where they might not detect the spies and intriguers of France.

N. Y. People's Friend.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, January 20, 1807.

It is reported that Col. Burr addressed letters to Gen. Jackson of Tennesse and Mr. Harrison, Gov. of the Indiana Territory, informing them, that there was every probability of a war taking place immediately with Spain; that he had received a high commission from P. U. S. and requested them to have the respective forces under their command, ready to join him on particular days. Jackson and Harrison are reported to have transmitted an account of these letters to the P. U. S. who is said to have these letters or copies of them now in his possession.

(Richmond Enquirer.

A detachment of militia under the command of general Winlock, has been posted at Louisville, opposite the falls of Ohio, with orders to examine all boats passing that place.

Detachments have also been posted at the mouth of Trade water, and the mouth of Cumberland. *(Western World.*

The statement in this paper from the Boston Repertory, which appears to have been examined by general Eaton, previous to its publicaon, gives a more satisfactory account of the designs of Burr, than any we have yet seen; and his treasonable intentions are fully established if reliance can be placed in the recital of General Eaton, of which we have no doubt.

It will be recollected that some weeks since we observed, that the designs of Burr would, in all probability, be soon disclosed, and gave it as our opinion, that these designs were not unfavorable to the interests of the Union. This opinion predicated upon the information of persons whom he believed to be in his confidence, and from a belief that he had too much sense to think of withdrawing the attachment of the citizens of the Western Country from the government of their choice. Our opinion was, that he meditated an attack on Mexico, by the authority of government, should a war take place with Spain, of which there appeared a strong probability. To this opinion, we thought it improper to give publicity, through the public prints, inasmuch as it might convey notice to the Spaniards of the meditated attack, and enable them to prepare to repel it; but never hesitated to do so in conversation. However we now declare that opinion changed, by the President's proclamation, and communication to Congress, and by the statement of gen. Eaton. But admitting this statement not to be correct, if Burr or his partizans should proceed after the proclamation of the president, they ought to be viewed as traitors, and treated as such by every good citizen.

Report says that a general rendezvous of Burr's forces was to have taken place at the Iron Banks on the 23d inst. at which time his plans were to be laid before them; and those who disapproved of them were to be permitted to return home. If so, and the statement of gen. Eaton be correct, we have no doubt but his own men will arrest him in his traitorous career.—*Ken. Gaz.*

The standing military force of the United States consists at present, of one regiment containing five battalions of artillery, consisting of twenty companies of 91 men each, including officers, &c.—total number of artillerists 1820. Two regiments containing four battalions of infantry, consisting of ten companies each (twenty companies) each company consisting of 80 men, including officers, &c.—total number of infantry 1600. General staff 4; artillery regimental staff 7; infantry regimental staff 14. The corps of marines consists of about one thousand—total regular military force of the Union, four thousand four hundred and forty five.

On the 5th inst. in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. Tenny from the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished business, reported a resolution for continuing in force the act suspending the intercoure with certain parts of St. Domingo. A bill for that purpose will be immediately introduced. Although it will receive considerable opposition, there is no doubt but it will be carried.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday last, Mr. Dana offered a resolution to the following purport:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether prosecutions at common law can be sustained in the courts of the United States, for libellous publications, or defamatory words, touching persons holding offices or places of public trust under the government of the U. States, and whether it would not be proper, if such prosecutions can be sustained, to allow the party prosecuted to give the truth in evidence—and that they report by bill or otherotherwise.—Carried—57 to 41.

Departed this life, on Monday the 12th inst. GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.*

The following BLANKS, *correctly and handsomly printed, on good paper, may be had at this Office.*

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES
ALSO,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

SALT.

A quantity of LAKE SALT, of a superior quality, for sale at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents by the single barrel, and, by the quantity at a less price. Apply to the subscriber at Morrow's Tavern.

GEORGE KIBBE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the 15th inst. was stolen out of the stable of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, a large black *MARE*, pretty big with colt, a natural trotter, about eight years old; it is supposed she was taken down the Ohio, or across the Allegheny river. Any person apprehending the man who stole her, so that he mny be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Five Dollars* for securing the mare so that she may be got again. I hope my acquaintance may send any information that they can depend upon. All reasonable charges will be paid by

H. ALEXANDER.

January 17th, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE stock-holders of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of *Mrs. Hannah Pym*, Waterford, on the 1st Monday in March next, for the purpose of choosing by ballot, to be delivered in person or by proxy, one President, eight Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for the ensuing year.

January 1st, 1807.

Taken up as Strays, Jan. 1, 1807,

One bright sorrel COLT, supposed to be two years old, 14 hands high, a bald face, the nigh hind leg white, and whitish mane and tail.—Also, one bright bay yearling FILLEY, her mane, tail and feet are blacker than is common with bright bays, she is heavy made. They appear as if they had strayed together. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Woodranger.

Pitt Township, Allegheny county, Jan. 14th, 1807.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the west branch of Little Beaver, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about the 15th of last July, a Sorrel *MARE*, upwards of 14 hands high, lightish colored mane and tail, a star in her forehead, branded A. P. on the near shoulder and buttock, any person bringing her home shall have the above reward and reasonable costs, charges, and expence.

ADAM POE.

George-Town, Jan. 9th, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night from the subscriber living in North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, an apprentice boy named *WILLIAM CREATON*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion; had on and took with him when he went away, a wine-stone coloured coat and overalls, a rorum hat, a pair of boots, and a pair of coarse shoes almost new. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS MANN.

January 9, 1807.

JOHN LINTON,

TAYLOR.

WITH gratitude returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal support he has experienced from them, and respectfully informs them that he has the latest "London Fashions," which, together with his industry, attention and punctuality, he hopes to merit a further continuance of their favours.

The subscriber, with a view to pay every man his just demands, politely requests all those indebted to him to pay him as speedily as possible, and those that he is indedted to, to present their bills and they shall receive their money.

JOHN LINTON,

Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

January 5, 1807.

☞ *Two Apprentices wanted.* Apply as above.

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, in this Borough, a BANK NOTE. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying the expence of this advertisement.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1807.

A Teacher Wanted,

FOR THE VINCENNES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LIBERAL terms will be given to a person who will undertake the charge of said School, and who is well qualified to teach the Latin and English Languages, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. Proposals addressed to *General W. Johnston*, Esq. Clerk to the Board of Trustees, before the first of March next, will be attended to.

N. B. Preference would be given to a gentleman who unites a knowledge of the French Language to the qualifications above mentioned.

Vincennes, Indiana Territory, December 1806.

EDUCATION.

A SCHOOL for the instruction of the youth of both sexes will be opened by SAMUEL DOUGLASS, on the first of April next, in the House at present occupied by Mr. Philip Gilland, in which he will teach the *Latin* and *Grecian Classics*, *Mathematics* in *theory* and *practice*, and the *different branches* of an *English Education*; at the respective rates now established in Pittsburgh.

The Conductor of this Institution founds his claim to the patronage of a free and enlightened people, upon the advantage of a liberal education, the experience of six years as a Teacher of the above branches in some of the most distinguished Seminaries in a neighbouring state, and the attention which he pledges himself to pay to the improvement of those committed to his care.

N. B. Mr. D. will teach at his Brother's, in Diamond Alley, till the first of April, where those, who wish to enter before that date, will be received.

Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1807. ewst

FOR SALE.

LAKE SALT, by the Barrel;
Ditto FISH, by the ditto.
And a few Barrels of
COUNTRY SUGAR.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1807. tf

CASH

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean WOOD ASHES, until the first day of June next, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for POT ASH.

Pittsburgh *December* 30, 1806. 3m

Notice to Delinquent Collectors.

I DO require all *Delinquent Collectors* in Allegheny County, to settle and pay off the amount of their Duplicates before the first day of February next.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Treasurer for Allegheny County.*

Treasury Office, 23d December, 1806.

Just Published by
ZADOK CRAMER,
And for Sale at his Bookstore, in Pittsburgh,

The Child's Library

OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:

Containing a variety of entertaining and familar stories, adapted to the capacities of Children; interspersed with the history of *Birds.*

Calculated to form the mind and mould the heart to sympathy and love.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Complete Modern Songster,

Or, Vocal Pocket Companion:

Containing upwards of 270 of the most approved English, American, Irish, and Scotch anacreontic, political and sentimental modern Songs. January 13, 1807.

Just Received, and For Sale,

At *ZADOK CRAMER's BOOK STORE,*
Market Street, Pittsburgh,

An easy and practical introduction to the knowledge of the

LATIN TONGUE,

or an exemplification of the rules of construction, corresponding with those of the Philadelphia Grammar, with two indexes, and a few necessary cautions, to assist youth in translating with more accuracy. To these, there is added an epitome of general history, and some account of the affairs of Greece, from the days of Epimanondas, until they coincide with the history of Rome. By *James Davidson*, professor of Humanity in the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifteen Discourses

on the Marvelous Works of Nature, delivered by a Father to his Children: calculated to make mankind feel, in every thing, the very presence of a Supreme Being, and to influence their minds with a permanent delight in, and firm reliance upon, the directions of an Almighty, all-good, and all-wise Creator and Governor. By *Charles Christopher Reiche*, M. A.

The Scripture Loyalist:

containing a vindication of obedience to the present civil government, in things lawful:—A defence of several passages of Holy Scripture, from gross abuse and misrepresentation. By *William Fletcher*, Minister of the Gospel at Bridge-of-Teeth.

Rome in an Uproar:

The Downfall of Babylon: And the Pope's Journey to Heaven.—A Poem.

with animadversions on Cathedral Worship, and a disputation between the Pope and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, about the Keys of Heaven. By *W. Bentley.*

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Allegheny river, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, in July last, a Red COW between 7 and 8 years old, has a slit and crop in the nigh ear and a slit in the off ear, white face, and a little white at the end of her tail.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

December 23, 1806.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for Sale by Mr.* JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON, only, *in Pittsburgh.*

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, soar throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have their children afflicted with the Hooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

The Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not attended by that tormenting smart which attends the application of other medicines.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

For preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, such as freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflamatory redness, scurfe, tetters, ring worms, sunburns, prickley heat, &c. &c.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that accrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weskness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

For the cure of Venerial Complaints.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific. Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

Excellently adopted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secritions; to restore and amend the appetite, to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences, a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at stomach, and severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of the Ague, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

THOUSANDS can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and no one in a hundred has had occation to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punclity and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL'S
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE,
Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

DAVID M'KEEHAN's
GENERAL CATALOGUE,

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 1058.)

HISTORY.

ROBERTSON'S History of Americ, 4 vols.
Snowden's ditto of North and South America, from its discoveay to the death of General Washington, 2 vols in 1, with maps.
Lendrum's concise and impartial history of the American Revolution, to which is prefixed a general History of North and South America, 2 vols. with maps.
The History of America in two books, containing a general history of Americ and a concise history of the late Revolution, extracted from the Encyclopedia, with maps.
Gordon's history of America, 3 vols.
A Narrative of the Indian Wars in New England
Williams's history of Vermont, with a map
History of the U. S. for 1796.
Moreau's history of St. Domingo, 2 vols.
History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru, small
Burk's history of the late War in Ireland, 2 vols.
Plowdon's history of Ireland, 5 vols.
Wintherbottom's Chinese Empire
Staunton's Embassy to China
Anderson's ditto ditto
Robertson's India
Barruel's history of the French Clergy
History of the Revolution in France
Stephen's history of the Wars which arose out of the French revolutiou, to which is perfixed a view of that event, 2 vols.
History of Jacobinism, 4 vols.
Mallet Dupan's history of the Destruction of Helvetic Union and Liberty
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FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE,

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, and joining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL